The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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SAFETY CREWS MAY QUIT IN COAL STRIKE

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

IF there is any truth in the story that Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States (while congress is not in session), caught a fish on a baitless hook, and if, as the story goes, the fish was not a gudgeon (who would bite a policeman's club) but either a wall-eyed pike (or was he cock-eyed?) or a pickerel, the harassed G. O. P. may attribute the near phenomenon to a revival of the Coolidge luck which was so conspicuous by its absence in the fastnesses of Pennsylvania and the wide open spaces to the west where men are men but where rpeublicans are as like as not to do anything but vote the republican ticket.

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IT is sad to relate, but an edict has been passed prohibiting the students of the University of Illinois from using automobiles at the state school. It seems that civilization hath its vices as well as well as virtues, tho our esteemed contemp(t)orary, the flourishing magazine which goes by the name of Liberty, extolled the accomplishments of the Babbit era which provided bathrooms, autos, radios and what not for the greater comfort and happiness of the intellectuals who sneer at John J. Babbit, contrasting the comforts of our time with the days when the great Aristotle was compelled to walk around in his pajamas and Shakespeare spent too much of his time scratching himself, according to Liberty. Perhaps if those famous ancients could afford automobiles and Canadian Scotch, they would spend their time at pursuits not considered proper for a minister's son, but unfortunately too often patronized by ministers.

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THE bishops of the methodist church have placed the seal of their wrath on the sesqui-centennal exposition in Philadelphia, because the people who are running the show don't care whether they make profits on Sunday or any other day. There was a time when the voice of the church struck terror into the souls of even the bourgeoisie. But a church that ignores the use of millions of slush dollars in purchasing votes in Pennsylvania but howls because lay business men insist on making money on the "lord's day," must have lost standing even with the devil, admitting for the sake of argument that the old and much abused celebrity is yet doing business at the old stand.

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IT was real nice of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy to appoint Benito Mussolini minister of syndicate corporations. The king could have conferred the honor on half a dozen others, but he didn't. Things are progressing so rapidly under Benito's wise reign that Italians no longer can afford to travel from one part of the country to another. Tho the budget balances and everything is rosy, the duce may have to pull off a little war as a counter-irritant.

THE fate of Martin Durkin should be a valuable object lesson to

(Continued on page 2)

10,[illegible] PASSAIC STRIKERS REPLY TO THE A.F. OF L.

Protest Statement of Green Administration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., July 9—(By Mail)—Ten thousand striking textile workers gathered at Belmont Park, Garfield, N. J., last night, and with their union cards raised high above their heads, unanimously adopted a statement addressed to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The statement protested against a resolution on the Passaic textile strike, passed by the executive council of the A. F. of L. at its recent meeting in Cincinnati. The textile strikers' statement, punctuated by loud applause and cheers, was placed before the strikers at the close of the meeting. The resolution follows:

Address to the A. F. of L.

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor,

Dear Sir and Brother:—The statement issued by you in the name of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the Passaic Textile Strike which was given wide publicity in the press, is a blow aimed at the hopes and aspirations of over 16,000 textile workers of Passaic, Garfield, Clifton and Lodi, N. J.

Under the leadership of the strike committee, the United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity, 16,000 textile workers have carried on one of the most heroic and determined struggles in the history of the American labor movement. These, hitherto unorganized workers have earned the respect and admiration of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor and of every bonafide trade unionist in America.

For twenty-four weeks we have been waging a battle for the right to organize and for a decent standard of living. It is unfortunate that this statement comes at a time when the mill owners are doing their utmost to smash our strike by frame-ups, brutal assault and the importation of strike breakers as well as a vicious campaign of misrepresentation and slander.

Lends Aid to Bosses.

Under these circumstances any statement that attacks the textile strikers lends material support not only to this compaign of the mill owners but to all open-shoppers and enemies of organized labor as well. We want to call your attention again to the issues of this strike. We were amazed that the statement does not deal with these issues. It is generally the practice of trade unionists to deal with concrete demands. The statement, however, ignores the demands for which we, 16,000 striking textile workers, are fighting: the restoration of the ten per cent wage cut and an increase of ten per cent in wages; the right to organize and recognition of the union; the 44-hour week; and time and one-half for overtime. We are positive that the executive council of

(Continued on page 2)

Jack Jones Calls Lady Astor Liar In Dole Debate

Lady Astor, former American, now a member of the British aristocracy and a member of parliament, was considerably shocked when Jack Jones, labor member of the house, called her a liar when she said things about the "dole" to British unemployed that Jack didn't like. The labor members of parliament resent the unemployment insurance being called "dole" at all—because every cent of it, and more, is coming to them.

FORMER WAR SECRETARY, JOHN W. WEEKS, DIES AT N. H. SUMMER RESIDENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANCASTER, N. H., June 12. — John W. Weeks, former secretary of war in both the Harding and Coolidge cabinets died at his summer home, Mount Prospect, at 3 a. m. today. Death came after a long illness and a coma of many hours from which he failed to recover.

Weeks was a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy and later became a Boston banker of considerable wealth. He spent many years in both the house and the senate and was a runner up for the republican presidential nomination in 1916.

SEND IN A SUBI

N. Y. STRIKERS TO TAKE POLL OF ALL CARMEN

Referendum May Lead to General Tie-up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 12. — With more men continuing to come out of the various departments of the I. R. T. and the solidarity and determination of the strikers growing daily, the strike committee has declared that it will, beginning today, take a referendum of all transportation employes in New York City on the question of increased wages and longer hours. A general strike on the entire traction system of New York is an imminent possibility as the result of the balloting.

Strikers' Statement.

The statement was issued from the strike headquarters of the I. R. T. motormen and switchmen at Manhattan Casino and is as follows:

"The Consolidated Railway Workers' Union of Greater New York is preparing to send out a referendum on the demands for increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions to all the employes of transportation lines of Greater New York.

Workers Want More Pay.

"The rapidly spreading strike which has already crippled the I. R. T. indicates that the mass of railway men are absolutely demanding immediate improvement of their condition. The company union has failed entirely to give expression to these demands for improved conditions and by denying the right to its men to meet is preventing them from giving voice to these demands.

"The extension of the strike from motormen and switchmen to other departments indicates the necessity for immediate expression of all employes and opportunity for such expression will be afforded by the referendum.

Strike Spreading.

"Meanwhile the strike is eating its way into all departments, and those now out feel sure that all departments will soon follow their steps, thus affecting transportation lines of the entire city.

"The referendum ballot will be distributed to all employes on all lines beginning early Monday morning. The voting will take place all day Monday and close on that day at midnight. Ballots will be collected by representatives of the union and mailed to union headquarters.

Results Tuesday.

The strike committee will announce the results on Tuesday night at the regular mass meeting at Manhattan Casino, 155th St. and Eighth Ave.

"At the same time that this balloting takes place many new sections of the workers will join the strike."

TWELVE BOSSES SIGN UP WITH N. Y. CAPMAKERS

Grant All Demands of Striking Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 12.—The general strikes of the capmakers in New York and Philadelphia are a complete success. Over 3,000 workers are involved in these strikes. A settlement was reached yesterday with about a dozen independent manufacturers in New York who employ about 500 members. The settlement follows:

The 40-hour week goes into effect July 1, 1927. The wage readjustments which become effective the beginning of next week, include an increase of the minimum for cutters, blockers and operators from $40 to $44, for packers from $35 to $38, for pressers from $33 to $36 and for lining makers and trimmers from $27 to $30.

The strike with the association which consists of about 200 manufacturers will, according to indications be a long and bitter struggle. The capmakers are confident of a victorious end. The settlement with the association will have to be on the very same lines as the settlement with the independent manufacturers.

Wisconsin Labor Meets.

GREEN BAY, Wis. —(FP)— The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor opens its 34th annual convention in Green Bay July 20.

National Summer School Students to See New York City

NEW YORK, July 12.—Special arrangements are being made by the National Summer Training School to entertain the out of town students attending the intensive training course from July 19 to 31. One of the many features of the entertainment will be visits to important places of interest in New York City and vicinity.

Comrade Berney, in charge of the extra-curricular activities of the school, is making the necessary arrangements.

STRIKE LEADER HYMAN REPLIES TO THE BOSSES

Many Mass Meetings of Garment Workers

NEW YORK July 12.—Characterizing as "the height of audacity" the threat of the Industrial Council of the Coat, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, Inc., to appeal to the police commissioner and the district attorney against alleged violence by striking cloakmakers, Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, declared yesterday that all the violence to date has been committed by underworld hirelings of the bosses.

Only Strikers Suffer Violence.

"We are not afraid of action by the police commissioner or the district attorney," Mr. Hyman declared bitterly. "When it is considered that to date three of our pickets have been shot and another stabbed and many others brutally beaten, it is consummate nerve on the part of Mr. Finder, president of the Industrial Council, to threaten us with police action. It is a byword in the industry that a good many shops are now under protection of underworld characters."

Henry N. Finder said his complaint had been based on alleged efforts to "drag foremen and designers to union headquarters in order to sign up on the strikers' side." Finder also stated that designers and foremen have a right to work and that they are considered members of the firms. Mr. Hyman insists that designers have the right to join a union if they desire, since they and foremen are merely workers.

Foremen of What?

"Foremen are only necessary when there are workers to work," Mr. Hyman stated yesterday. "Unless it is the manufacturers' intention to have them work with scabs replacing our strikers, I cannot see the necessity of the foremen and designers' remaining in the shops. Designers, as everyone is aware, can only work in conjunction with others. Since the rest are on strike, they are useless at this time.

"Mr. Finder boasts idly when he talks of being willing to lose the entire season rather than concede to the workers' just demands. I want to tell him that the workers are ready not only to lose this season but to strike into the next in order to achieve our purpose."

Albert Weisbord, youthful leader of the Passaic textile strike, will be one of the principal speakers at a series of huge mass meetings to be held this week on behalf of the 40,000 striking cloakmakers of New York. The demonstrations this week will be preceded by a march of pickets thru the strike districts, headed by Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, the general staff of the picket committee, of which J. Goretsky is chairman, and other strike leaders.

The principal mass meeting will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, and Hennington hall, 14 Second street, Tuesday at 2 p. m. sharp and at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place, also at 2 o'clock. Weisbord and Norman Thomas, former socialist candidate for governor of New York, will address the Arlington Hall gathering Wednesday.

Many Meetings.

Other meetings will be held Tuesday at Lenox Assembly, Clinton Hall, Grand Central Palace and Odd Fellows Hall. For Wednesday additional meetings are scheduled at the Grand Opera House, Vienna Hall and Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, and Laurel Garden, the Bronx.

Other prominent speakers scheduled to encourage the strikers in their demand to bring the jobbers, who control 75 per cent of the garment industry, into responsibility to the workers, are: Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee; Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U.; Julia Stuart Poyntz, frasini of the Italian Chamber of Labor; Ben Gitlow, Ben Gold, W. Olgin, M. Budish, L. Antonnini and Feinstein of the Hebrew trades.

British Workers in Move Against Longer Workday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 12.—Officials of the striking British coal miners today threatened to call out the safety crews from the pits if the owners attempt to put into effect the newly enacted eight-hour law.

Calling out of the safety crews, who have been permitted to remain since the beginning of the strike, is certain to cause widespread damage and destruction of property thru water seepage and other natural sources.

The intention of the miners was voiced in connection with the announcement that the owners of mines in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire were preparing to open the pits today on an eight-hour basis. It was understood that the Miners' Federation is prepared to keep the ranks of the strikers solid at all costs and will not hesitate to carry out this threat.

FRANCO-BRITISH PACT REACHED ON WAR DEBT OWED TO THE ENGLISH

LONDON, July 12.—Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England announces that an agreement for the funding of the French debt to Great Britain was reached here today.

N. Y. CLOTHING WORKERS SUBMIT THEIR DEMANDS

Amalgamated Union in Negotiations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 12.—Formal demands, as a basis for a new collective working agreement, have been submitted to the N. Y. Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. These demands are: 1. All work cut, made and carted to be handled by union labor only; 2. Immediate institution of minimum wage scale; 3. Elimination of superfluous contractors; 4. Complete registration of contractors and manufacturers for whom they work; 5. To clearly define grades of quality in garments, a demarcation line of 25 per cent difference in price between grades shall be set; 6. Manufacturers who send work to non-union or non-registered shops shall be fined.

Vague Reply.

To these demands the manufacturers' spokesmen gave a vague reply speaking in generalities about "competition with the non-union markets," complaining that business has been bad. One of the employers' representatives, however, conceded that the union demands were largely just, but said that this was not a proper time for the employers to grant such demands.

Gangster Shot in Herrin Roadhouse

HERRIN, Ill., July 12. — "Oklahoma Curley" Hardin, reputed gangster, was shot and killed in a gun battle in a roadhouse north of here and the proprietress of the resort, Mrs. Mildred Rocassi, was shot in the hand in a scuffle for a revolver.

SHELLS STILL RAIN ON N. J. COUNTRYSIDE

Search for Wounded as Upon Battlefields

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DOVER, N. J., July 12.—The vicinity of Lake Denmark, the countryside which bore the brunt of the great arsenal explosions resembles a veritable "no man's land." Shell holes, reminiscent of the battle sectors of France, are part of the scene. The bombardment still continues on this, the second day after the explosion began, and have to date taken the toll of eighteen lives, that many bodies being recovered so far, twenty at least are missing and hundreds wounded, while the damage runs over $100,000,000.

A woman victim of the great explosion died today in the hospital. Hospitals are filled with wounded from the arsenal and civilian towns adjoining it within a radius of 30 miles.

Search For Victims.

At 11 a. m. Monday 300 marines and soldiers entered the shell torn area, while continued explosions sent projectiles screaming over their heads, to attempt the rescue of wounded that might still be living but unable to move from the inferno of American imperialism's ammunition depot.

The searching parties entered the ammunition depot with all the precautions of a war time patrol going over the top. The men were separated into small groups, and squirmed on their stomachs over the torn ground and thru shell holes, dragging their stretchers and medical supplies after them.

Join Other Victims of Imperialism.

The dead were brought out on stretchers and loaded into ambulances to be taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they will be draped in American flags and placed beside the victims of the submarine S-51. Later the bodies will be shipped to the homes of relatives.

The ammunition dump, itself, is a smouldering furnace of twisted and mangled steel and brick, and the great forested area which surrounded it had been wiped out, leaving a naked expanse of blackened hillside without a trace of vegetation.

More Magazines May Explode.

The very real danger which the rescue parties are under is shown in the fact that the great army magazines, which house many tons of TNT, are still within range of fire, and a slight change of wind would also shower them with sparks from the burning navy buildings. Thousands of ten inch shells also are still unexploded.

Secretary of the navy, Wilbur, cutting short his holiday at Newport, R. I., made an overnight trip from Newport to New York and will arrive at the scene today. Secretary of war, Davis, already is on the ground.

Army and navy officers said it was difficult to see how any blame could

(Continued on page 2)

FOUR PAGES TODAY

Delay in the receipt of a shipment of paper makes it necessary for The DAILY WORKER to appear with a four page edition, and therefore to leave out much important material already in type for today's issue.

Crowds Surge 'Round Bourse as French Franc Falls

The franc falls steadily, attracting excited crowds to the bourse. The illustration shows a great crowd battling for entry into the Paris money temple, where excited brokers shift their tactics with every new fluctuation in a frantic effort to stave off a complete crash.

ALL ENEMIES OF LABOR WAR UPON PASSAIC STRIKE

A. F. of L. "Takes Pay for Treason"

PASSAIC, N. J. July 12. —(FP)— New effort is being made to break the strike of 16,000 textile workers here. A so-called citizens' committee of 300 has been organized. It is composed largely of local business men, and others who are close to the mill owners or who are susceptible to the flattery of Colonel Johnson of the Botany Mills.

They held their initial meeting July 6 and bitterly assailed Albert Weisbord, the Harvard law school graduate who is leading the strike. Spokesmen for the "citizens' committee" characterized Weisbord and his associates as "harpies preying on the peaceful, decent community of Passaic," and denounced them as Communists opposed to American institutions.

Bosses Say "Not Bona Fide."

Now the committee is publishing big display advertisements in the local papers, calling on the strikers to return to work; declaring the United Front Committee is not a bona fide labor organization; and asserting that the committee of 300 are "friends of the workers" and have their interests at heart.

In answer, the United Front Committee points out that the strike has been prolonged into its 24th week not by the workers, but by the manufacturers, who have refused to discuss the matters at issue with representatives of the strikers.

The Textile Worker, organ of the United Textile Workers, the only A. F. of L. union in the industry, continues to publish large display advertisements of the three firms on strike, Forstmann and Huffmann, Botany Mills, and Gera Mills. But it publishes no news about the strike.

Commenting on this, the Nation says: "That looks like accepting pay for treason." And the Nation says also: "When the executive council of the American Federation of Labor denounced the Passaic strike because there were Communists among its leaders it committed treason to labor in the name of official labor loyalty."

Farmer "Independent Democrat."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—James H. Kirby, a farmer of Petersburg, today filed notice with Secretary of State Emmerson that he will be a candidate for the United State senate at the coming election next November. Kirby will make the race as an independent democrat.

Death Shells Still Rain on Countryside Near Dover, N. J.

(Continued from page 1)

be attached to any of the personnel of the arsenals. The disaster was caused, according to all reports thus far, by a bolt of lightning and adverse wind conditions, and this, they said, can only be classed in the category of "acts of God."

Heavy damage was done in ten towns in Bergen, Morris and Passaic counties. The Replogle Steel company, near Mt. Hope, was damaged to about $200,000.

General Keeps at Safe Distance.

General Drum, after inspecting the plateau of the reservation from the safety of Picatinny peak, an adjoining height, said:

"It's like a scene from the western front. It looks like ground that has been fought over. All vegetation has been swept away."

The loss of life still remains a conjecture. Many of the refuges are believed to have fled to the woods in their haste to get away from the peril.

Hell of TNT.

"We went thru hell Saturday night —that is the only word that describes it," said an officer's wife.

Sergeant John P. Nicholson said he was hurled 20 feet in the air and wounded in the back by shrapnel. "Shells were bursting all around. I was weak from loss of blood but ran for the woods. The wooden barracks, row on row of them, caved in like tissue paper after the first blast of the TNT as I was running for my life."

* * *

German Admiral Sympathetic.

BERLIN, July 12.—Admiral Zenker, head of the German navy, sent the following message to secretary of the navy, Wilbur, at Washington:

"Please accept the deepest sympathy of the German navy over the terrible disaster at Lake Denmark."

The dead were all found in the vicinity of an administration building known as "C-31." The first body discovered lay on the road, with a shattered telephone pole across the head. The rest lay near a demolished shack.

No formal attempt was made to identify the dead on the scene of the disaster, altho some were recognized by former comrades. Many of the bodies were burned beyond casual recognition.

Shortly after the searching party got under way the explosions were coming at the rate of one every five to ten minutes. One blast knocked a marine unconscious and several of his companions turned complete somersaults.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

PROGRESSIVES WIN VICTORY IN GARMENT LOCAL

Reactionaries Lose in Their Stronghold

In the elections in Local 18 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the progressives won a majority of the executive board.

The following progressives were elected: H. Bell, for recording secretary. H. Bell, to the joint board. In the elections to the joint board three candidates received a tie vote. A special election is to be held to break the tie vote. It is expected that the progressive candidate will win over the reactionary. H. Bell, S. Borenstein, S. Eisenberg, M. Marcuss and S. Stein were elected to the executive board. S. Borenstein to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The reactionaries were able to elect Philip Davis president of the Local by 6 votes.

Filipino Leader of Independence Party Halts the Movement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., July 12.—With the arrival of Colonel Carmi Thompson, special emissary of President Coolidge, the Americans are surprised at the apparent slackening of the movement for independence shown in a lack of such sentiments being expressed in the native press and by Manuel Quezon, chief of the independence forces who visited Colonel Thompson without, it is said, mentioning the subject.

Herald Misled.

The Philippine Herald, organ of Quezon's movement fails to mention the subject and instead states that Thompson's statement is "reassuring" and discusses other possible settlements than that of complete independence, expressing a hope for "a satisfactory solution that would safeguard the autonomy of the Filipino people without impairing the sovereignty of the United States—two things not in any way incompatible," says the paper.

14 Injured In Bus Crash.

ALBION, Mich., July 12.—Fourteen persons were recovering in hospitals here today from injuries received, when a Chicago-Detroit motorbus skidded against a tree here. Among the injured were: Dan J. Bach, Chicago, head and scalp injuries; Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Scotland, who had been visiting her son in Harvey, Ills., scalp wounds.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

young and handsome Americans, who prefer to tread the primrose path to affluence rather than start in, perched on a counting house stool, in the first act of the thrilling melor drammer, "From Office Boy to Bank President." No, we don't mean exactly that as you may expect. The point is that Martin did not take the trouble to be organized. Had he gotten in with a good bunch of fellows, he might have been able to turn his ward over to either Crowe or Deneen in the last election and be in a position to spent $100,000 on counsel.

* * *

AFTER reading the reports of the investigation into the charges of fraud in the recent Cook county elections, I am amazed that William Z. Foster was credited with receiving 13 votes (or was it 130?) in Chicago as candidate for president of the U. S. on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket. Had the fight between the rival capitalist political gangsters been a close one, the gunmen responsible for the slip-up would have fared badly. The least that could have happened to them would be the cancellation of their vice and booze privileges. This parliamentary system of ours is so pure that it is rumored Pilsudski is thinking of adopting it.

* * *

THIS reminds me of a story: A Polish woman of strong fascist proclivities arrived in this country recently to deliver a series of lectures on Poland. While crossing the ocean she learned by radio that Pilsudski seized power and the news was displeasing to her. The lady informed a group of passengers that Pilsudski was a socialist and therefore a Bolshevik. I observed that Pilsudski was in the habit of exhibiting his love for Bolshevism in mysterious ways. Did he not lead the Polish army against the Soviet forces during the war between Russia and Poland in 1921? This was easy. Without batting an eye, she replied that Pilsudski plan was to lead his army into the heart of Russia and then deliver it to the Bolsheviks. The assembled tourists and rotarians nodded dumbly and the lady got by the immigration experts without being branded a "moral turp."

GARMENT PICKETS LOSE VISITING DAY IN PRISON

Millionaire's Wife Gets Severe Jolt

Mrs. Smith, the wife of a millionaire fruit dealer, was given quite a severe jolt by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' 1924 strike pickets at the Cook County jail. This wife of a millionaire visits the jail bedecked in all the jewelry her riches can command and prays for the "salvation" of the girls imprisoned in the jail.

For a number of weeks she has been praying for the garment workers. Last week when she visited the jail she sought to find out whether her prayers had any response in the girls. She asked Freida Reicher, leader of the jailed strikers, whether her praying had done her any good and whether she felt repentant for her sins which led her to jail.

Fear Reprisals.

Frieda Reicher told her that if she were sure the garment workers would not be punished they would be perfectly willing to give their opinion of the prayers.

Mrs. Smith assured them that she would see to it that the girls would not be punished and urged them to express themselves frankly. Frieda declared that as far as she was concerned she did not believe it a sin to go to jail for fighting for better conditions and that prayers would not help workers in getting better conditions nor in fighting their battles with the bosses.

Pesters Cieslakiewicz.

After a lengthy conversation in which this rich lady was given several severe jolts she walked over to Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz. Mrs. Cieslakiewicz at the time was talking to two of her children thru a heavy wire mesh screen. Mrs. Smith walked over to her and started to pray for her. Mrs. Cieslakiewicz, able to speak but little English, told Mrs. Smith to go away and let her talk to her boys and instead of praying to convince the warden to allow her two sick children to see their mother.

Fought for Conditions.

"Why did they take me away from my children? It is because I fought for better conditions. We are here not because we sinned, but because we fought for better conditions," declared Cieslakiewicz.

Mrs. Smith unable to understand Cieslakiewicz asked Florence Corn to act as interpreter. Florence did. Mrs. Smith became angry and started to shout at the girls at the top of her lungs. After she left the jail the matron scolded the girls for talking in such a manner to a millionaire's wife.

Lose Visiting Day.

The girl pickets also lost one of their two visiting days as a result of their expression of opinion to this wealthy fruit dealers' wife.

They Are Brothers in Arms in Growing War Against American Greed

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BROTHERS in the war against American greed—the New York subway worker blinking in the sun as he comes out of subterranean caverns to demand increased wages, and the Mohammedan Moros in the far-off Philippines again in arms, refusing to remain conquered even after a quarter century under Wall Street imperialism — present two fields of struggle "under the free flag of the United States," an expression of President McKinley, who sat in the White House, Dec. 21, 1898.

* * *

Thousands of police, the New York city and state governments are again arrayed against the slaves of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co., who are seeking to better their working conditions. It is an old picture.

In the same spirit that the capitalist tyranny wars on workers at home, it is repeating today on the other side of the earth what Governor-General William Howard Taft, later president, and now chief justice of the United States supreme court, wrote in 1904 of the Moros in the Philippines when he said:

"General Wood sent out expeditions to march along the shores of the lake (Lanao Lake), which were immediately attacked; and, thereupon, assuming the aggressive, he reduced several of their cottas and gave them a salutary and much-needed lesson."

* * *

There have been many traction strikes in New York City before. But the workers are again on the battle line. Similarly the armies led by "Black Jack" Pershing, who later headed the American army of intervention that was sent into Mexico; General Harrison Grey Otis, who became editor of the infamous Los Angeles Times; General Leonard Wood, who led the army against the workers during the steel strike in 1919, were not able to develop into a reality what General George W. Davis declared when he said, "What Spain was not able to do in 350 years (in the Philippines) American troops have done in a few months." That proud boast was made more than a score of years ago. But the Moros are still on the warpath.

* * *

It is the Mohammedan Moro that the American rubber interests are trying to enslave and bring under the yoke of "Firestone," "Goodyear," "Goodrich," and other internationally known American trade names. In order to do this, the Moro must be robbed of his land and put into harness with the Chinese, Hindus, Japs or other orientals that may be imported to join him in his serfdom. It was General Davis who wrote hypocritically of the Moros:

"They are able to produce rice, sugar cane, coffee, corn, cattle, beautiful woven fabrics and thrusting and cutting weapons; they manufacture bronze cannon and gunpowder and give surprising proofs of their ingenuity and industry. Their boats are fashioned and rigged and sailed with the utmost skill and are admired by all strangers. A race of men who are doing all this, and who possess manly qualities, should be kept alive and not shot down in war."

Those were pious utterances made by General Davis after the wholesale slaughter of the Moros had brought them to their knees with the defeat of the Filipino republic under Aguinaldo. They will be put aside now as new military units, dedicated to the mass murder of these American colonials in the orient are led against the Moros by recognized experts in the art of wholesale slaughter.

* * *

The "Interboro" has its "company union" in New York City. American imperialism also has its "company union" in the Moro Islands, in the existence of so-called "Christian peasants," who can be used as a buffer against the rebellious Mohammedans. Thus the dollar again seeks to plant its power in the rich soil of religious differences.

The Moro was assured by his foreign master from North America, who had taken the place of the Spanish tyrant from Europe, that he would not be subjugated to any native Christian administration as long as the stars and stripes were planted over the islands. But he lived to learn that this was only some American buncombe, the blah of the advance agent of great business. Christianity was being used, just as much as an army of invasion to enslave him to profit rule. That is why he fights.

* * *

There are several forms of struggle against American greed. There is the struggle of the workers at home. There is the struggle of the oppressed in the colonies. There is the struggle of dollar-subjugated nations that still retain their political independence. There is the struggle of other competing national greeds, also seeking world supremacy. All of these forms of struggle are not now actively at work. But some of them, like the workers engaged in the New York traction strike and the discontent of the Moros in the Philippines, are examples of the never-ending struggle against American imperialism that will ultimately encompass its complete defeat and destruction.

PINCHOT THREAT TO SPLIT G. O. P. IN PENNSYLVANIA

Three Cornered Race in Final Election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The senatorial election in Pennsylvania, ordinarily a formality incident to republican victory, is to become this year a three-cornered affair.

Representative Wm. S. Vare, the rotund "boss" of Philadelphia, who spent some $800,000 in winning the regular republican nomination, probably will be opposed by an independent republican because of the "scandal" unearthed by the Reed investigating committee, it became known today.

Pinchot Splits.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot, the dry candidate in the primary, who spent something less than $200,000 in his unsuccessful quest of the nomination, has written a letter to a friend in Washington asserting the determination of the anti-Vare, or irregular, wing of the party to contest with Vare and Wm. B. Wilson, the democratic candidate in November.

Democrats Have Hopes.

Democratic leaders are hopeful that the governor will carry out his apparent intention. By so doing, they believe, he will assure the election of a democratic senator from Pennsylvania for the first time in many decades.

Vare's election would be followed by an attempt to unseat him. Democratic leaders have privately asserted that "Vare never will be seated." The insurgent republicans feel the same way about it. Several of the latter, including Senator Norris, republican of Nebraska, have already openly endorsed Wilson's candidacy.

Newberry's Shadow.

Most of Gov. Pinchot's friends here, whose counsel he has sought, have advised him against becoming a candidate. They have pointed out that the Reed committee records show that there was expended on his behalf some $185,000, or approximately the same amount which the senate pronounced excessive in the Newberry case.

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Passaic Strikers Reply to A. F. of L.

(Continued from page 1)

the A. F. of L. cannot find good reasons for objecting to our demands.

These are the vital issues in this strike. Around these issues we, 16,000 textile workers, have rallied, and are carrying on a heroic and determined struggle against the powerful employers for a better standard of living and for trade union organization.

Struggle Wins Support.

Our heroic struggle has won the sympathy and support of organized workers all over the country and of a large number of central trades and labor bodies and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We have been able to take care of the needs of our sixteen thousands strikers and their families during the 24 weeks of struggle, thru the generous support of workers' organizations and sympathizers. Six picket line lunch counters operate to provide food for the thousands who daily picket the many acres of textile mills in Passaic. Four food stations function to capacity in distributing to needy families their daily food rations. Two children's kitchens provide nutritious meals for more than one thousand of undernourished textile strikers' children. Hundreds of our children are being sent to camps and to the homes of sympathizers. The strikers receive free fuel and free services of physicians. A total of 445 strikers have been clubbed and jailed and for these competent legal defense has been provided and their families cared for. There is no form of relief of which the textile strikers are in need that has not been provided. Now, after six months of struggle, the need for relief becomes a more serious problem for more and more strikers' families are applying for relief. It is at this stage of our struggle that the organized labor movement of America should stand staunchly by us instead of lending discouragement or ill-advised criticism.

To prevent continuous support and relief for the strikers and their families would amount to starving these workers back into the mills at the bosses' terms. The statement issued by Mr. Henry F. Hilfers, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which spread unfounded and destructive rumors that the Passaic workers have been defeated by scab-herding textile bosses calls for an immediate repudiation by you since such unfounded statements operate to cut off relief so necessary to the winning of the strike. We do not see it fit or necessary to enter into any lengthy discussion relative to the false charge contained in your statement that the Passaic strike of nearly six months is a Communist strike, or "a strike for Communism." In a recent public statement you, yourself, declared that the demands of the Passaic textile strikers were just demands. No worker will take this charge seriously or place trust in those who continue to make it. The country-wide support given to the Passaic strikers and their leaders by hundreds of working-men of all political beliefs and affiliations, and the help given by church groups which not even the blackest open-shoppers have yet dared to call "Communists" show that this allegation is groundless.

Show It Is Bona-fide Strike.

Lawyers, journalists, United States senators and prominent churchmen, together with many labor unions and union officials affiliated with the A. F. of L. have endorsed the aims and purposes of the strike. Our strike is a bona fide one and the struggle is wholly in line with the best traditions of the American labor movement.

The committee conducting this strike, the United Front Committee, is charged with being a dual union. We have always indicated our readiness to affiliate with the A. F. of L. It is a matter of public record that on our own initiative, we addressed ourselves to you as the president of the A. F. of L. to bring about the unity of all textile unions under the A. F. of L. and our committee pledged itself to render every assistance to bring our workers under the banner of your organization.

Our unsolicited approach to you was evaded and we were referred to Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, the president of the United Textile Workers of America. Negotiations were entered into by our United Front Committee with the United Textile Workers. A committee was elected by the committee conducting the strike to meet with a committee of the United Textile Workers to enter into arrangements for complete affiliation. These negotiations were blocked by the action of Mr. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, who declared that until the strike was ended, no action along these lines could be taken.

We find in your statement the following:

"The working people of America can raise their standard of life and living, whether it be those employed in the textile industry or in any other lines of industry, by joining the bona-fide, organized labor movement. We welcome all."

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity hails this statement as a portent and a promise. In the name of the 16,000 textile workers now following our leadership, we pledge ourselves to disregard the unwarranted attacks levelled against us during the bitter six months of our struggle. We have no quarrel with the great body of organized labor as represented by the A. F. of L. Our quarrel is with our employers. We greet the ideal of unity of all labor in America under the banner of the A. F. of L. and herewith publicly repeat our offer to enter into negotiations with the United Textile Workers and the A. F. of L. for the complete affiliation of 16,000 textile workers in Passaic and vicinity. And to this end, we propose that you appoint a special sub-committee of the executive council of the A. F. of L. to arrange for an immediate conference between the United Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity, which is recognized by the strikers as their strike committee and bona-fide spokesmen.

The Cause of All Labor.

The cause of the 16,000 strikers is the cause of all organized labor. The victory of these textile workers will pave the way not only for better conditions, but also for better organization of the workers in the textile industry. The statement of the executive council of the A. F. of L. is therefore not only injurious and detrimental to the strike but to the A. F. of L. itself because it paves the way for the enemies of organized labor to initiate campaigns of wage cutting and speeding-up and the supplanting of bona-fide unions by company unions, organized by the employers.

We hope that the executive council after investigating all the facts will reconsider its statement and will take a position more in harmony with the needs of the great masses of the unorganized workers, and that with respect to the Passaic strike, it will cease its hostile attitude and will make a strong appeal to all workers to redouble their efforts for moral and material support.

In closing, we wish to reiterate our statement that everything done by our committee in connection with the Passaic strike has been open and above board. All our transactions are open to the scrutiny of all bona-fide organiaztions.

Hope For Better Relations.

We trust that this letter will pave the way toward more cordial relations and a better understanding between the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the United Front Committee, representing the striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity.

With fraternal greetings,
UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE OF TEXTILE WORKERS,
of Passaic and vicinity;
Albert Weisbord, Chairman.
Gustav Deak, Secretary.

Mexico Gives Rail Lines Three Months for "Readjustment"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 12. — The government has given the management of the Mexican railways three months to make "readjustments," after which disputes between the company and the railwaymen's union will be submitted to a labor arbitration court, if agreement has not been reached privately.

The court of arbitration has been only recently curtailed in its powers by limiting its jurisdiction only to disputes between capitalists and labor organizations. It has hitherto had the power to judge cases wherein damages were asked by workers individually.

The strike of rail men on the Isthmus, pan-American and Vera Cruz and Isthmus lines is reported to have been beaten, the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) sending its men in as strikebreakers and further accentuating the bitterness between the federation and the railwaymen's union which has been independent of the federation.

The loss of the strike in the south has discouraged a strike on the Mexican railway. The railwaymen's union, usually alleged to be "red" is far from being so, according to observers, who say it is more conservative than the C. R. O. M. and aided the reactionary movement of De la Huerta.

New Cook County Jail Scandal Looms

Clifford Williams, South Chicago vice lord, facing a Mann act charge here, was missing and another prisoner found, apparently substituted for him, in the Cook county jail.

A new county jail scandal loomed as federal officials demanded an investigation of the alleged substitution.

Lost Aviator Arrives In Alaska.

CORDOVA, Alaska, July 12.—R. H. Morrill, Vancouver, B. C. aviator, for whom grave fears were entertained and widespread search was made, arrived safely at Ketchikan, Alaska, on July 6, in the aeroplane in which he left Vancouver on June 27, according to word relayed here today.

UNIONS DEMAND NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Local 269 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America adopted a resolution demanding a new trial be given Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

* * *

Waterproof Workers.

NEW YORK, July 12. — Local 20, Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, adopted a resolution demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

* * *

Suspender Workers.

NEW YORK, July 12. — Local 9560, Suspender Makers' Union adopted a resolution severely condemning attempts being made by the state of Massachusetts to railroad Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair. They also demand a new trial be given these Italian workers.

* * *

Workmen's Circle Branch 150.

NEW YORK, July 12. — Branch 150 of the Workmen's Circle at its last meeting adopted a resolution condemning the attempt to legally murder Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and demanding they be given a new trial.

Mussolini's "Class Peace," Bad as War

MOSCOW, July 12.—(FP)—According to a report by the Italian section of the International Workers Aid, published in Pravda, the white terror in Italy continued at high pressure during April and May. In that period it records 13 political murders, 2,113 arrests, 523 raids, and 157 citizens assaulted and wounded by the fascisti. This, in spite of Mussolini's recent proclamation of political amnesty.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

DETROIT AUTO WORKERS WANT SHOP PAPERS

Ford Workers' Eagerness Equalled by Others

By LENA ROSENBERG,
Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Recently Comrade Sarah Victor and I went out to sell the Ford Worker, a shop paper issued by the Ford nuclei of Detroit. The reason we decided to sell it is because the police interfered with the distribution of the last issue.

No sooner did the workers notice us than they began to crowd around us, each one asking whether that was the paper everybody was talking about, but the crowd became so dense that it was impossible for me to talk to them, for they all wanted the paper and were in a hurry to get home.

Hot Stuff.

So I began selling them as fast as I could. Some of them were not satisfied with taking just one for themselves, so they bought from two to ten, paying for them at the rate of 1 cent a copy. It surely was an inspiration to me, for I have both distributed and sold a great deal of party literature in New York and Philadelphia, but never before have I witnessed such response as this at the Ford plant. As each worker came, eager for his copy and ready to pay any amount asked, each had a remark. Some thought that we should issue it more than once a month; others told us that it sure was "some paper," and many other remarks of that nature.

Some workers who work in Dodge Brothers passed by and, noticing the crowd of people on both sides of the street, thought that something was being given away. They came over when they noticed us selling a little two-sheet pamphlet, all so eager to get it they bought one for curiosity. As soon as they got to reading it they approached Comrade Victor and asked why is it that a paper like that is not published for their factory, also. From the Crysler plant a worker who had gotten hold of a copy of the Ford Worker asked why a paper like that is not published for that factory.

More Needed.

It was the most successful event I had even seen. In two days we sold 2,000 copies just at the Highland Park plant. There are two other Ford plants in Detroit with thousands of workers which we will have to cover. Besides the Ford plants there are many other automobile factories in which the workers are awaiting the issuing of a shop bulletin.

What the comrades in Ford have accomplished the comrades in the other plants can, but they will not do it by remaining inactive. It is important that now when a good start has been made that the comrades, both in Ford's and other shops in Detroit, become active, attend their meetings of the nucleus to which they belong and so make the wishes of the workers, both in Ford and other shops, possible. When our shop papers become so popular that we will be able to sell thousands of copies the organization of the automobile workers will become a fact and not a slogan.

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Soldier correspondents, as seen by Proletarska Pravda, Kiev

United Steel Pressed Products Workers Need Union in Their Shop

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Workers in the United Steel Pressed Product corporation in College Point, Long Island, work under the most miserable conditions. The working hours are 50 a week.

Wages in this mill are 50 cents an hour. The average wage amounts to $25 a week. If a person is late three minutes, they are docked half an hour. Only 30 minutes are allowed for lunch.

Wood doors and steel doors are produced in this shop. The workers of the wooden doors belong to the carpenters' union. They receive $1.50 an hour. The workers on steel doors are unorganized.

TWO WOBBLIES COME OUT OF SAN QUENTIN

Will Renew Struggle After Short Rest

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4 (By Mail.)—On Tuesday, June 29, the heavy doors of the San Quentin prison opened wide enough to liberate William Joozdeff and Frank Bailey. They had served 39 months of a four-year sentence for violation of the California criminal syndicalism act. The violation consisted in mere membership in the I. W. W. They had suffered a loss of three months' "good time" for minor infractions of prison discipline.

On October 19, 1922, eight men were arrested in Sacramento for belonging to the I. W. W. Joozdeff and Bailey were among these eight. They were held in jail for five months before their trial, which began March 5, 1923. On the 26th of March they were found guilty and sentenced to four years, and on the 29th were delivered to the tender mercies of the prison authorities of San Quentin.

Greeted by I. L. D.

A group of comrades from International Labor Defense were at the prison to greet the men on their release. E. Levin, district organizer of the Workers' Party of California, had brought a camera with him and took a picture of the released men with the prison in the background. But he was relieved of the film by a prison guard. San Quentin officials appear to have a prejudice against publicity that is in the interests of the prisoners.

Headquarters of the I. W. W. and the Marine Transport Workers in Frisco were visited and old acquaintances renewed. At the Workers' Center, 225 Valencia, other friends awaited.

International Labor Defense has arranged to give the released comrades a vacation for a few weeks to allow them an opportunity to relax and get their bearings after their long imprisonment. They ask your correspondent to say that they deeply appreciate the little attentions bestowed upon them while they were in prison. They come out not one whit intimidated, but will take up the struggle where they were compelled to leave off when they were sent to prison.

Smeltermen Get $1.98 a Day in El Paso; No Organization a Reason

By NORMAN BURSLER,
(Worker Correspondent)

EL PASO, Texas, July 12. — One dollar and ninety-eight cents a day is the large wage earned by the men who slave here in the smelter plant. The town is mostly unorganized, so the workers are at the prey of the bosses who by the low wages paid their workers, force them to live in dirty rows of huts and make it necessary for their children to seek employment at the earliest age possible.

WORKER FINDS CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA BETTER

Soviets Make Rapid Forward Strides

By a Worker Correspondent.

Five months ago, Clara Garfinkle, one of the most active members of Street Nucleus No. 13, Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago, announced that she was returning to Russia for a visit after having been away for fourteen years. She was going to see her son who was a worker in one of the machine shops of Moscow. Last Tuesday night she was back with [illegible] nucleus again—a new comrade returned from a new Russia!

'You look ten years younger," some one exclaimed as she came in, and all the others agreed. Immediately Comrade Garfinkle was asked to tell how Russia had changed and how its change has brot such a change in her.

"Oh comrades, it's hard to put it into words,—at least in American words," she said. "I could tell it so much easier in Russian. But I'll tell you as much as I can,—that is, if you don't limit my time. Everything is changed in Russia! It is like nothing I could have imagined. When I first got off the train inside Russia, I saw such a crowd of prosperous, healthy looking people, such big figures and high chests and gay faces, such bright colored blouses—that I dropped by bags in astonishment and just stood and stared—I couldn't believe my eyes.

Clothing

"I found out afterwards that Russian clothes scarcely ever wear out, they are made from such good material. And there is no such thing as 'style.' Everyone dresses differently, that is the style."

Food.

Of food, too, Comrade Garfinkle said there was great variety, but she liked the first things that she tasted so well that she never wanted to change!

"I can't eat cabbage any more since I am back in America," she lamented, "because the cabbage over there tasted so much nicer. Cabbage and parsnips and turnips, those were my favorite vegetables in Russia and how I miss them now, they taste so different here. And in Moscow, we never had storage or canned meats nor pasteurized milk, they are always sold fresh, and cheap, too. And we cooked in a community kitchen."

Maternity Hospitals.

Comrade Garfinkle explained that she is a nurse by profession and so was especially interested in the hospitals. She spent six weeks as a worker in one of the homes for the care of expectant mothers. Working women came here two months before the anticipated child-birth and remained at least four months, receiving half wages as well as maternal insurance during the entire period.

Health.

"Russia teaches its mothers how to bring healthy children into the world and how to keep them healthy," declared Comrade Garfinkle. "I asked those mothers questions about things which I know as a nurse but which the average American mother is usually ignorant of and they always answered me correctly. And they taught me many new things, too."

Living Newspapers.

From kindergarten to cinema house, Comrade Garfinkle described the improved methods of education in Russia, including the production of "living newspapers" by the factory workers. She also told about how the government handles an unemployment situation, for instance, her son was among 20,000 temporarily laid off at the machine shops due to a shortage of raw materials. Each of the workers received insurance ranging from 10, 12 to 15 roubles a week; but they didn't stay idle. Two great public works were in the process of construction at the time, a canal and a crematory, and these civic enterprises entirely absorbed the surplus laborers.

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MILL BARONS TRY FRAME-UP AFTER A. F. OF L. SESSION

Textile Bosses Make New Attack

PASSAIC, N. J., July 12. — Clear proof that the breach of promise frame-up against Albert Weisbord was instigated by the mill owners has been brought to light in a statement of Max Sherwood, of the Eagle Detective Bureau to the New York World, in which he identifies the agents who perpetrated the frame-up and points out their connection with Botany mill.

Use Nosovitski.

"Rosalind Lapnore," the mysterious woman who brought the suit and who is unknown to Weisbord, was brought to the office of Henry Margoshes, lawyer, by Jacob Nosovitski, well-known to the labor movement as an unprincipled spy.

Nosovitski was employed by the Botany Worsted mill on a promise that he would end the strike in ten days, according to Sherwood, to whom Nosovitski had submitted "several plans which were not to my liking.' Altho Sherman turned down his proposition, he was later hired by Nathan [illegible] Shaw, a private detective who was in negotiation with the mills, according to Sherman.

"Shaw had promised the Botany mill that he had a man who could end the strike for a stipulated sum. The amount, according to Shaw's version, was $20,000. I am informed that Nosovitski did not unfold his plan of ending the strike, but did mention that he could obtain sufficient evidence to warrant Weisbord's prosecution by the federal authorities. I am informed that the Botany mill advanced expenses to bring Nosovitski to Passaic," continues the statement of Sherwood.

Seek to Hurt Strike.

Whether or not the frame-up of Weisbord on the breach of promise charge was part of the spy's plans to end the strike, is not stated.

Charging that the suit was no more than a "publicity stunt" of the mill owners designed to discredit the strike leadership and alienate popular sympathy for the strike, Albert Weisbord has pointed out the things that the mill owners did hope to accomplish by the frame-up.

Weisbord Hits Frame-Up.

"The mill owners hope to do three things by this ridiculous story," he said. "First they hope to cut off the financial support of the strikers thinking thus to crush the strike. Altho they know that the tale can be branded as a lie they hope that the momentum of the original story will carry it thru the press of the country so that no amount of denial can offset its vicious effects.

"Second, they wish to alienate church support by raising a fake moral issue. They hope that by throwing this mud they will becloud the real economic issues of this strike.

"Third, they hope to alienate the strikers themselves. They still imagine that the strikers can be fooled by propaganda into distrust of their leadership.

"The mill owners think that if they smash Weisbord, they will smash the union, and if they smash the union they will smash the strike. They will fail in all of these attempts. They will recognize it as another attempt to deprive the strikers of a leadership that they trust. After 23 weeks of strike, they are still out 100 per cent. They are prepared to fight all summer if necessary to win their union and their demands."

LABOR PLANS MANY PASSAIC CONFERENCES

PASSAIC, N. J., July 12.—Organized labor in many cities will hold conferences for Passaic strike relief during the month of July. The hot weather will not be permitted to deter the impotrant work of organizing relief for the striking textile workers.

Buffalo, N. Y., will hold a conference July 14, Toledo, Ohio, July 15; Youngstown, Ohio, July 17; Akron, Ohio, Canton, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio and many other cities have not decided on their dates as yet. Present indications are that not less than twenty relief conferences be held in various cities during July.

Building Wreckers Organize.

BOSTON — (FP) — Two thousand Boston building wreckers have organized into a union chartered by the American Federation of Labor. These workers have suffered from unscrupulous employers who failed to pay them, reduced wages, and left injured workers helpless by failure to carry compensation insurance.

Refuse to Raise Pay.

SAN FRANCISCO — (FP) — The Southern Pacific has joined the Key Route in refusing a $20 a month pay raise to its ferry boatmen but agreeing to arbitrate hours. The men work 12 hours a day with 24 hours off a week, and are asking for a straight 8-hour day.

Borno Forgets Much in Three Weeks, But Becomes Economist

NEW YORK, July 12.—(FP)—Louis Borno, who became president of the republic of Haiti without the formality of election, has a short memory. During the three weeks he was in this country he evidently had forgotten completely about the heckling he received on arrival by Haitians here who are opposed to his rule. For on departing he said to reporters: "My visit was a great success. Everybody was considerate of me."

Judging from a speech made by Borno at a bankers' luncheon here on the day of his leaving, he is qualified as a great economist. According to the New York Times, Borno said: "I am convinced that business motives are superseding strictly economical questions in international relationships. I am therefore gratified that business relations with the United States are already close and bid fair to become even closer."

JARDINE DODGES COLLUSION WITH GRAIN GAMBLERS

More Charges of Shady Deals by Secretary

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has issued a signed statement addressed to Wm. H. Settle, president of the Indiana farm bureau, denying the charge made by Settle that Jardine and Herbert Hoover were trying to unload on the government the Armour and Rosenbaum grain elevator properties, thru the collapsed Grain Market Company. Settle's charges were read in the senate during debate on the Fess bill, which President Coolidge tried to drive thru congress in the closing days of the session.

Jardine denies that he ever favored the application of the Grain Marketing Company, headed by Gray Silver, former lobbyist for the American Farm Bureau Federation, as a co-operative marketing agency under the definition of the Capper-Volstead act. That law requires that co-operative marketing associations shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

The secretary admits that he gave a great deal of time last summer to conferences with Silver and his associates in the Grain Marketing Company, looking toward its recognition as a co-operative if certain changes were made in its organization. The changes were not made. It was at the end of last summer that President Coolidge made his fatal speech before the national conference of the Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, telling the farmers that they should not look to the government for relief legislation.

St. Louis Fire Fighters Win Wage Increase

WASHINGTON, July 12.—(FP)—International headquarters of the Fire Fighters' Union, in Washington, has been notified that the Missouri state supreme court has upheld the wage increase of $30 a month which the voters of St. Louis gave the members of Local Union No. 73 in April, 1925. The city council in St. Louis refused to abide by the referendum decision of the people, and the local appealed to the courts. M. J. Mulboy, local secretary, who had just been admitted to practice law, helped argue this case—his first. The men will get $350 each, as back pay.

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Immigration Quotas.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—(FP)—Immigration quotas from 33 countries, including the most important sources of immigration, were exhausted in the fiscal year just closed, says the state department. Germany with 51,227 and Great Britain and Northern Ireland with 34,007 led the list. Italy had a balance of 86 out of her quota of 3,845.

Workers' Co-operative Succeeds in Waukegan

(By MAUD McCREERY, Fed. Press.)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 12.—A co-operative boarding house controlled by Waukegan men has been running for 10 years or more and is still going strong. It is operated and patronized mainly by Finnish workers, altho no questions are asked as to nationality, religions or political faith. Meals are served at cost.

The Elanto Co-operative Association was started so unostentatiously that none of the 20 men I talked to on the wide porch knew when it began. All they knew was that it was organized by a group of men tired of moving about seeking good food and congenial mealtime companionship and that it has no connection with any other organization. It is managed by August Laine who at the end of each week computes the cost of operation and divides it among those who have been fed that week. A general membership meeting is held once a month.

A membership fee of $10 is charged to protect the association against jumping board. It is returned when a man discontinues his membership.

OIL A NEW NOVEL

by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Heund," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meet Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horried Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has filled up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They get their camping outfit ready and the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp.

• • • •

Mr. Watkins told Eli to help, but Dad said never mind, they knew just what to do, and it was easy. So then Mr. Watkins told Eli to fetch a pail of water; and next he asked if they'd like some milk—they had only goat's milk, of course. Dad said that was fine; and Bunny was transported to the Balkans, or whatever exciting places he had read about, where the people live on goat's milk. Mr. Watkins said for Ruth to go git some; and Bunny was thrilled again, because Ruth was the sister that Paul loved, and that he said had "sense." Mr. Watkins called after her to fatch some "aigs" too; and Dad said they'd like some bread—and then Bunny got a shock, for the old man said they didn't git no bread, they hadn't room to raise grain, and corn didn't fill out good up here in the hills, so all they had was taters. And Dad said potatoes would do jist as good, they'd boil some for supper; and Mr. Watkins said they'd git 'em quicker if the missus was to file 'em on the stove—thus showing a complete misapprehension of the significance of a camping-trip. Dad said no, they'd want a fire anyway; and Mr. Watkins said they was gettin' a nip o' frost every night now, and for Eli to rustle 'em up a lot of wood. This was easily done, for as soon as you went a few feet up the side of the arroyo you came upon desert brush, much of which was dead and dry, and Eli tore some of the bushes loose and dragged them down and broke them to pieces over his knee. Then he fetched a couple of stones—that also was easy, for you could hardly walk a dozen feet on the Watkins ranch without hitting your toe on a stone.

Very soon they had a fire going, and the potatoes boiling merrily in the pot, and a jar of bacon open and sizzling in the frying pan. Dad did the cooking—it was a dignified occupation, while Bunny hustled about and set the plates and things on the waterproof cover which served as a table cloth without a table. When the bacon was done, Dad cracked the eggs on the side of the pan, and fried them "with their eyes open." And there was the goat's milk, rich and creamy, cold from the "spring-house"; you didn't mind the strong flavor, because you persuaded yourself it was romantic. The milk was served in aluminum cups which were part of the camping outfit; and also there was a plate of honey and comb—sage-honey, brown and strong of flavor—which Ruth had brought.

Dad invited the family to come and have something, but the old man said no thanks, they had all et. Dad said would they please at least sit down, because the didn't seem comfortable jist standin' there; so Eli and the three girls, and their mother, who had joined them, all sat down on stones at a modest distance from the light, and Mr. Watkins sat on a stone a little closer, and while they ate Dad talked with him about the state of the weather, and of the crops, and about their way of life up here in the hills.

And when Dad and Bunny were done, and stretched themselves on the blankets, feeling fine and comfortable, Mr. Watkins offered to have the tent put up by Eli, but Dad again said not to mind, it was very simple and would only take a few minutes. Then Mr. Watkins said that one of the gals would wash up for them, and Dad said all right, he'd like that; so Bunny got the pan and plates together, and the middle-sized girl, who went by the name of Meelie, carried them off to the house. And then then chatted some more; and Bunny saw that Dad was skillfully finding out about the family, and getting their confidence.

Suddenly came a critical moment in the acquaintance; there was a pause, and in a voice different from his usual one, solemn and burdened with feeling, Abel Watkins said: "Brother, may I ask a personal question?"

"Yes, sure," said Dad.

"Brother, are you saved?"

Bunny caught his breath; for he remembered what Paul had said about Mr. Watkins' way—if you said anything contrary to his religion, he would roll up his eyes and begin to pray out loud and "let go." Bunny had told Dad about this; and evidently Dad had figured out what to do. He repield in a tone no less solemn: "Yes, brother, we are saved."

"You been washed in the Blood?"

"Yes, brother, we been washed."

"What is your church, brother?"

"It is called the Church of the True World."

There was a pause. "I dunno as I know that there message," said Mr. Watkins.

"I am sorry," said Dad. "I should like to explain it, but we ain't permitted to talk about our faith with strangers."

"But brother!" Mr. Watkins was evidently bewildered by that. "We are told in the Book that 'The Lord has called us for to preach the Gospel unto them;' and also, 'the Gospel must first be published among all nations.'"

"Brother," said Dad, still with the utmost earnestness, "I understand that; but according to our faith, we get to know men in friendship, and talk about our religion later. We all have to respect the convictions of others."

"Yes, brother," said Mr. Watkins; and his voice sort of faded away, and you could see he did not know what to say next. He looked at the members of his family, as if seeking support from them; but they hadn't yet said anything, except "Yes, Pap," when he gave them an order.

So it was up to Dad to relieve the embarrassment. "We come here to look for quail," he said. "I hear a'plenty of them about."

(To be continued.)

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A Union for the I. R. T. Strikers

The strike of motormen and switchmen against the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York is a militant display of disgust with and mistrust of the so-called "brotherhood" controlled by I. R. T. officials.

It is an important strike, occurring as it does in the largest city in the United States, and it is dramatic and spectacular as municipal transit strikes always are.

But the strike leadership is making what appears to us to be a fatal mistake:

That of trying to set up a union independent of the existing union in the industry—the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

This is one of the largest unions in the American Federation of Labor, having 100,000 members according to the latest per capita tax figures and, judged by A. F. of L. standards, a well managed union. By that is meant that it has secured substantial improvements in wages and working conditions for its members and altho it follows a policy of making long-term agreements, it has conducted some of the most bitter strikes and struggles for organization in the history of the American labor movement.

There can be no question of this union being the dominant union in its field because it is the only one.

Its charter has industrial features which allows it to organize all workers employed by municipal transit companies and purely craft lines have been eliminated by the preponderance of motormen and conductors in the organization.

To try to fight a company union, the company itself and the Tammany government of New York City while at the same time trying to organize a parallel union to the A. A. S. E. R. E., thus cutting off what support this union might be willing to give, is poor tactics to say the least.

Those who lead strikes have to take the responsibility and it seems to us the assumption of this responsibility in this case means advising the strikers that the success of the strike depends largely upon affiliation with and support from the existing union in the industry.

The Soviet Union's Monumental Achievement

"Remarkable progress is shown in the Soviet Union budget published in *Economic Life* today," says a special dispatch to the *New York Times* under a Moscow date line of July 9.

The dispatch points out that for the second consecutive year the Soviet budget balances and this year shows a surplus over all expenses of $58,906,000.

The correspondent continues:

On the other hand, tho deprived of the foreign financial assistance, which has helped to balance the budgets of Germany and Italy, RUSSIA IS UNBURDENED BY FOREIGN OR INTERNAL DEBTS, except some 200,000,000 rubles ($100,000,000) raised during the last two years.
(Emphasis ours.)

Contrast the tremendous implications of this simple statement—one of them being the fact that 140,000,000 people occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface have a government run by themselves so efficiently that the per capita debt is less than one dollar, the second being that the repudiation of debts to capitalist nations has brought not ruin but the reverse—with the financial crisis which paralyses France, the pawning of Germany and Italy to American imperialism and the chaos in Great Britain, the collapse of Poland, the succession of puppet dictatorships in Spain and Portugal, and one begins to realize somewhat the tremendous victory the Russian workers and peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party have won.

After years of struggle the Russian masses begin to reap the fruits of that victory, sown in soil soaked with the blood of the best of their class. But it has been worth the price they paid and while all capitalist Europe, in its dying struggles, inflicts unbelievable misery upon the masses, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, strong, conscious, alive and glorious, stands both as a monument to the social revolution and an inspiration to the toiling masses of all the world.

How plain it is that the Russian workers and peasants chose the right way and that those leaders of the masses in other countries who came to the aid of capitalism with reformist phrases have only postponed the inevitable struggle the masses must wage and in so doing have only added to the sum total of the sacrifices they must make.

A Talk with a Southern Gentleman

By NORMAN BURSLER.

"NO, we don't hate the niggahs, but we don't like the way some northerners come down here and call them Mr. and Mrs. Think I'd call a niggah mister? I'd call him Jim or Joe. And, if he was so old that he deserved respect, I'd call him 'Uncle.'

"The niggah's all right, but he must stay in his place. I don't know what we would do without him. Many of the best fortunes of the south go to smash. We need his labor.

"NOW, they tell me you fellows in the north eat in the same restaurants with them. If a niggah would come in a restaurant where I was and sit down, I'd shoot him."

As the southerner was religious, I asked, "How do you expect to live with the Negroes in heaven?" "Huh, a niggah don't go to heaven. When he dies he's dead—just like a dog or cow."

IN New Orleans, I sat down in the rear of a street car that I might get out more easily. "Got to move up front. This end is for niggahs only." Separate drinking fountains, restaurants, separate places in railroad stations.

As only several seats are reserved for the Negroes, it is quite a common occurrence for the rear to be crowded, while most of the seats in the white section are vacant.

Free Speech Right Tested by I. L. D.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Arrangements to test the right of free speech in Fall River, Mass., by holding a protest meeting there are being made by the American Civil Liberties Union of this city and the International Labor defense bureau of Boston. This move was impelled by the action of Police Chief Martin Feeney of Fall River in padlocking a hall where the I. L. D. had called a meeting on June 23 to oppose deportation proceedings against three Portugese workers charged with publishing a radical paper. The three Portuguese are Diamintino Texeira, Antonio Pereira and Antonio da Costa.

LABOR MEMBERS IN HOUSE FIGHT FOR THE MINERS

Fists and Hard Words Fly in Parliament

LONDON, July 12.— The government's decision to go ahead with the bill for the longer workday in the mines, brought about a riotous scene unprecedented in British history in the staid house of lords. While labor members of the house of commons practically mobbed the upper house and were held back by armed guards crying out the authority of the king, the bill passed the lords by 44 to four; the four members of the house of lords fighting the measure inside, while outside the labor members of the commons engaged in fist fights with the conservatives in the corridors.

Never before has the house of lords used the armed guards and the authority of the monarchy to eject members of the commons. Labor members of the commons crowded into the house of lords and tried by continuous heckling to prevent the vote which is preceded always by the ancient ceremonial words, "le roi le veut" —The King Wills.

Drive Out Commons Members.

The four labor members in the house of lords delivered long speeches against the bill, and when Viscount Cecil and Lord Salisbury began to speak for the government, labor members started shouting: "Four hours for you—eight hours for the miners."

"Clear the bar!" ordered the lord chancellor, and the armed guards began driving out the members of the commons.

"By whose authority?" they began demanding.

"The Black Rod's," was the reply.

"The Black Rod," a government dignitary in flowing black robes, whose whose historic mission is to carry the wish of the king for a vote, had to run the gauntlet of the fighting laborites who tore at his robes and shouted that the mine owners in the house of lords who "work" at that task four hours a day were forcing the bill for a longer workday for miners.

Battle in Corridors.

In the corridors between the two houses a battle of fists was waged between labor and conservative members, with J. P. Gardner, a laborite from Hammersmith and E. R. Bird, a conservative, beginning the fray, which left several members of parliament sprawled about the floor.

When the house of commons met to consider the appropriation of three million pounds for the government to import coal and sell it, Lady Astor started a riot when she accused the laborites, who manage the relief for the poor in the municipalities, of "corruption."

"You're a liar if you say so," sang out Jack Jones, and when she persisted, he persisted also, "You're a liar, you're a liar."

It was notable that J. Ramsay MacDonald, who recently scolded his labor colleagues for conduct that might cause "the public to scorn parliament," took no part in the demonstration.

A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair
Read it today on page 3.

Workers (Communist) Party

"AMERICA TODAY" COURSE OPENS AT N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL BY DEBATE WITH SECURITY LEAGUE

The special intensive training course at the New York Workers' School will open with a debate at the Central Opera House on Friday, July 16. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, that the present form of American government is not in the interest of the masses." Jay Lovestone will present the affirmative for the Workers (Communist) Party. Mr. G. H. Mann will take the opposite position in representing the National Security League.

On July 19 Comrade Lovestone will begin his course entitled: "America Today." This is a review and analysis of the basic economical and political conditions at hand and the problems confronting the workers.

There follows a brief outline of the subject matter to be covered by Comrade Lovestone and the students in the course of six lessons.

I

Know America First.

(1) Background of American Economic and Social Development.
(2) Three main Historical Periods of American Development.
(3) Outline, methods, plan and purpose of course.

II.

The Development and Organization of American Economy.

1. The Country's Basic Natural Resources.
2. Growth and Features of American Industry.
3. Productivity, Efficiency, Technique, National Wealth.
4. Trustification, monopoly, integration of industry; concentration of ownership and centralization of control; typical industries.
5. Shifts in Industry and "Sectional Interests."
6. Composition of American Industrial Forces.
   (a) Nationality, race, women and children.
7. Profits, wages, standard of living and accidents in industry.
8. Role and Status of and Tendencies in Agriculture.
9. Role of Finance Capital in American Economy.
10. Foreign Trade — Tendencies and Significance.

III.

Class Relations in the United States.

1. First American Revolution and Economic Basis of Early Class Developments.
2. Class divisions today.
   (a) Numerical strength.
   (b) Analysis of composition.
3. Tendency Toward Proletarianization.
   (a) Effect of expropriation of farming masses.
   (b) Effect of expropriation of urban petty bourgeoisie and workers.
   (c) Effect of expropriation of Negro migration.
4. Forces Making for Working Class Homogenity and Division.
5. Distribution of Income and Concentration of Wealth.
   (a) The Myth of Stock Diffusion.
6. Economic and Political Class Organizations.
7. Extent of Organization and Organizability of Workers and Farmers.
   (a) Influence of company unionism, industrial spies, welfare schemes, etc.

IV.

American Government and Political Parties.

1. Analysis of American Constitution.
   (a) Economic basis and structure.
   (2) Growth of American Government and Why Present Government Structure.
   (a) Courts, executive power growth, fascism and parliamentaryism.
   (b) Numerous ramifications.
(4) The Government At Work.
   (a) Mellonism.
   (b) Strikebreaking.
   (c) Corruption.
   (d) The Flag and the Dollar.
5. Who Owns the Government.
6. The Leading Political Parties.
7. Some Outstanding Political Issues.
   (a) Tariff, taxation, prohibition, foreign policy, farm relief.
8. Tendency towards two parties.
   (a) Republican, Democratic Diffusion and Realignment.
   (b) Towards a Party of Labor.

V.

America as a World Power.

1. Extent of American Control of World's Resources.
2. Role today.
3. Militarism and Navalism.
4. American Colonial System and Methods.
5. Structure of Imperialist Apparatus.
   (a) The Rogers Plan and its significance.
6. Foreign Policy.
   (a) War Debts.
   (b) Investments and Foreign trade.
   (c) In Europe—England, U. S. S. R.
   (d) In Far East—England, Japan, U. S. S. R.
   (e) In Latin-America — England. Semi-colonial Resistance.
7. Imperialism and the American Workers.
   (a) Splitting-Up of Working Class.
   (b) Wars.
   (c) Internationalizing Basis of Class Struggles.

VI.

Whither America?

1. Characteristics, traditions, class struggles. America's culture and why.
2. Strength of and Outlook For American Imperialism.
   (a) Economic Restoration and Unification of Europe.
3. Anglo-American Relations.
   (a) The Key to Present World Situation.
   (b) Sources of Conflict—Germany, oil, cotton, rubber, Latin-America, Far and Near East, etc.
4. Next Wars.
5. Impending Class Struggles.
   (a) Mining, railways, textile.
6. Some Basic Class Problems.
   (a) Class collaboration and company union schemes.
   (b) Organization of unorganized.
   (c) Amalgamation.
   (d) Building Left Wing.
   (e) Labor Party.
   (b) Coporeation and unity with farming masses.
   (g) International relations and world trade union unity.
7. Role and Tasks of Communists in America.
   (a) Basis for an American Communist Party.
   (b) Immediate problems and outlook.

Within a few days The DAILY WORKER will print the complete bibliography which has been prepared by Comrade Lovestone for each of these lessons.

The well-equipped library of the Workers' School will be at the disposal of the students for reference use.

Los Angeles Daily Worker Builders to Meet on Thursday

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Special meeting of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, Los Angeles, will take place Thursday, Juy 15 at 8 p. m. at 408 Tajo Building (307 West First St.)

Besides the regular order of business the secretary will give a detailed report on the last DAILY WORKER drive and its outstanding features.

The organization of a permanent Worker Correspondent Class will also be taken up. The executive committee has engaged J. H. Fisher as a teacher for this class. He was the editor of Labor Unity of San Francisco for a number of years. Readers and sympathizers of The DAILY WORKER are invited to attend this meeting.

Los Angeles Calls for Unification Of All the Forces of Our Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Upon the return to Los Angeles of Comrade William Schneiderman from the sessions of the plenum of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, a membership meeting was held here for the purpose of listening to the report of the sessions of the plenum. Comrade Schneiderman reported at length and the members participated in the discussion of the results attained at the notable plenum meeting.

Thereupon the following resolution was submitted to the membership meeting and carried unanimously and with much enthusiasm:

"After listening to the detailed report by Comrade Schneiderman on the work of the session of the plenum of the central executive committee, the membership of Local Los Angeles unanimously resolves the following:

"For a considerable period Local Los Angeles has been torn asunder by factional disputes that were demoralizing and crippling the local's progress.

"The decision of the Communist International on the situation in the American Party followed closely by the session of the plenum of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America which gathered for the sole purpose of putting into life the decisions of the C. I., has had a sobering effect upon the Los Angeles membership. A wave of determination is sweeping thru the entire local to do away with factionalism. The Los Angeles membership endorses wholeheartedly the work of the plenum of the central executive committee. It pledges itself to prove by actual deeds, not mere words, that the Local is well on the road of forgetting petty and baseless factionalism. It is determined in all sincerity to get down with utmost energy to constructive party work. Each comrade resolves to be an active, functioning party member carrying out the various party tasks assigned to him.

"It deeply realizes that only the unification of all the party forces can bring about in capitalist America, the creation of a powerful Communist Party that will lead the American workers and farmers to the overthrow of the capitalist system."

(Signed)
Frank Spector, Chairman,
S. Globerman, Secretary.

Dillonvale Co-op Demands Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti

DILLONVALE, Ohio, July 12.—The New Co-Operative Association company at its regular meeting adopted a resolution condemning the attempted legalized murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and demanding a new trial for these two workers.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

Resolution of the N .E. C. of the Y. W. L. on the British Situation

After a discussion of the British situation, the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. reaches the following conclusions:

1. The analysis of the last plenum of the Comintern about the character of the stabilization of capitalism is correct. The British strike dealt another tremendous blow to this relative stabilization and brought out more clearly the sharp class contradictions within the present situation and the inevitability of a revolutionary solution of the social problems in the near future.

The British strike had big influence on the world labor movement, tremendous demonstrations in the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia, Germany and other countries. Big response toward the strike proves that this strike strengthens the revival and left tendencies in the international labor movement.

2. The English strike has shown the necessity for the development of the economic struggle into a political one and its development to higher forms of struggle.

3. One of the main lessons of the recent events is that the general strike is a decisive phase in the struggle for victory of the British proletariat. The strike has emphasized the outstanding role of the trade unions in England and has shown that they form the basic organizations of the proletariat in its revolutionary struggles and fight for power.

4. At the present stage the immediate tasks of the movement are:

a. A sharp struggle, especially ideological, against centrist elements (so-called "left wing" leaders, Purcell, Hicks, etc.).

b. A persistent struggle to change the present leadership of the trade unions and to replace it by new elements able to lead the decisive struggle against the bourgeoisie and its lackeys.

5. The great role of the trade unions emphasizes very strongly the need for work in the trade unions and for winning influence and leadership in these organizations. The tendency to leave the trade unions, stimulated by the treachery of the leaders, is especially dangerous at this time and objectively helps the capitalists and the reactionary leaders. It would be a serious mistake to demand the withdrawal of the Russian trade unions from the Anglo-Russion unity committee. Likewise would be the revision of the tactic of the struggle for W. T. U. U.

6. The English strike has emphasized again that the Communist Party alone can be the real leader of the proletariat. Hence the task of building a mass Communist Party remains the imperative prerequisite for the victory of the British proletariat. This must be emphasized now because, notwithstanding the mass influence of the party, it is still weak.

7. The British strike proved once more the necessity of the tactic of the united front. Opportunistic mistakes in every form must be avoided, fought and criticized, but it is fully as necessary at the same time to fight decisively against any attempts at revision of the tactic of the united front, a tactic the correctness of which the entire experience of the last few years has proved.

8. The line of the British Communist Party in the recent strike was correct. The attacks of the ultra-left elements in Germany are utterly wrong and objectively support the opportunists and bourgeoisie in England. The ultra-left elements—many of whom are already outside the comintern—only weaken the position of the English party in its struggle against the opportunist leaders in the labor movement.

9. The conduct of the Russian party and of the Russian proletariat gives the lie to the charges of the "degeneration" of the Soviet power, of the Russian proletariat and of the Russian party. The events have shown in the clearest manner that the Russian party continues its internationalist, Leninist, revolutionary traditions and remains, as ever, faithful to the interests of the international socialist revolution.

10. The bitter struggle of the miners in England puts before us the necessity of strengthening tremendously the work of rendering them further assistance. The decision of the A. F. of L. to assist the miners is of tremendous importance for the American labor movement. All efforts must be concentrated to raise these issues in all trade union local and other working-class organizations. Besides agitating for the international solidarity of the proletariat, it is necessary to organize concrete financial help for the striking miners, to prevent the sending of coal to England, and to develop a broad mass movement in support of the British strike.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

GREAT SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN

By WOODROW WILSON.

"All the politics that are in me I learned in New Jersey."

"I am a fierce partisan of the Open Shop and of everything that makes for personal liberty."

* * *

Face to the Wall!

LONDON, July 8.—J. H. Thomas, parliamentary secretary of the National Railway Union, while attending the union convention at Weymouth, went for a swim. After the first dip he left his bathing suit to dry and returned to the water in his bathrobe. But the waves carried this away and Thomas had to run thru the beach crowd absolutely naked, and stood with his face to the wall until clothing came.—News item.

* * *

When J. H. Thomas, labor leader
and respectable,
Arch betrayer of the British general strike,
Out at Weymouth beach essayed
a dip delectable,
Something happened — and you
never saw the like.

What of sanctimonious raiment
full of gush-a,
Had the left wing left with brutal words and crude,
The seditious waves, no doubt
they came from Russia,
Washed away and left a lackey
in the nude.

CHORUS:
O, the bathrobe and the British
constitution!
O, the bourgeoisie and sacred
parliament!
O, Baldwin, bring along your
retribution,
For the rubles that the bolsheviks have sent.

* * *

Scepters at $26.72

"Unless," said the president of this great and glorious land on July 4th, addressing several millions of factory workers whose average wage is $26.72 a week, "unless we cling to things of the spirit, all our material prosperity, overwhelming tho it may appear, will turn to a barren scepter in our grasp."

Ain't our prosperity just OVERWHELMING, though!

* * *

Royal Order of Throat Cutters.

The following tidbits of wisdom are taken from the best ones advanced by college boys why they should have compulsory military training in their university. Said one:

"Well, we're bound to have another war, and then, you bet, I don't want to do the dirty work in the trenches. That's why I'm glad to get an officer's training."

The above shows an indication of who's going to be the guys to do the dirty work—you fellows in the factory who have no time or money for college. But the following profound remark is typically collegian:

"Oh, well," said a puffy, overfed youth, "I had to do my stuff in the R. O. T. C. and I didn't like it very well, and now I'm mighty glad to see the freshies get theirs!"

* * *

Capitalism's Inherent Contradiction.

Rich little boy to pompous mama:

"Is everybody in this country 100 per cent American, Mother?"

"Why, of course not, child. Somebody has to do the work."

—*From LIFE*

* * *

Lasses' Curves versus Class Angles.

Said our picture editor as he gazed interestedly but sadly at his service sheet:

"It's damned hard to get a class angle on these pictures of bathing beauties because they're all curves.

* * *

FOR THIS THEY DIED AT VALLEY FORGE

A pair of chiffon legs had been trying for ten minutes to get her boy friend, a bank teller, on the telephone. Giving it up, she burst forth from the booth with her afternoon complexion fretted by a frown. Joining her girl friend, she complained:

"I can't even raise the bank. Must be a holiday of some kind."

It was. It was the Fourth of July.

—*From LIFE*